title" deed mentioned in the contract for sale. The abstract should then be carefully perused to see that it contains particulars of all documents which show the change of ownership from one person to another, viz. that John Smith who bought in 1910 was the person who sold in 1916. If the person who sold in 1916 was not John Smith and the 1916 deed immediately follows the 1910 deed there is obviously some deed missing from the title, and a note thereof should be made in pencil in the margin of the abstract.

If the vendor's solicitors have marked on the abstract the stamp duties paid on each deed, the purchaser's solicitor should check the same with a list of stamp duties current at the date of the deed and tick them in pencil or red ink. A list of such stamp duties can be found in almost every solicitor's diary or desk book. If the vendor's solicitor has not marked the stamps, the purchaser's solicitor should himself insert them in pencil under the date of each deed so as to be able to check the amount with the stamps on the deed itself.

The purchaser's solicitor should be most careful to peruse the description of the property in each deed and see that they all agree as to the identity of the property. If there are any plans

in the abstract they should be carefully examined and the property identified from them. If any difficulty arises the purchaser himself should be consulted or the vendor's solicitor should be asked to point out on the plan exactly where the particular house or land is situate. The plans should also be caref ully examined with any plan on the contract. This question of identity is most important